

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

DEATH OF DANIEL DREW. STRICKEN DOWN IN HIS SON'S HOME AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Probably Heart Discuss - His Last Converrobably Heart Disease—His Last Conver-nation with Mr. Lawrence, Heaker, of 31 Brond Street—A Sketch of the Veteran Speculator's Singular Career—His Confliers with Vanderbitt—The Long Eric Pight.

Mr. Daniel Drew died at 11 o'clock last night at his residence in Forty-second street of supposed heart disease. He was seen in apparently good health at 9 o'clock at the Grand Union Hotel with one of the firm of Lawrence Bros. of 31 Broad street with whom he had dired in the hotel restaurant and who afterward accompanied him to the home of his son, Mr. William H. Drew, broker, of 31 Broad street, at 3 East Forty-second street. After an extended conversation there, Mr. Lawrence said to Mr. Drew that it was time for him to depart when Mr. Drew desired him to remain.

saying:
"I don't feel well. I've got a severe pain here on my heart, just as my mother had the moment before she died."

Almost while uttering the last word Mr. Drew's head dropped on his breast. Mr. Lawrence rue to support him, but when he placed his arms around Mr. Drew he found that the old man was dead.

Mr. Drew had been in the habit of dining

frequently in the Grand Union Hotel and spending the evening with Mr. Lawrence, sitting out in front of the hotel. It is thought that Mr. Lawrence acted for him in small

operations in Wall street.

The date of the funeral has not been named. Daniel Drew was born in Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., on July 29, 1797. His parents were poor. He spent a short time at the village school, and got a very slender education. For a time he did day's work on a farm, and was once engaged in driving a team of mules; but at the age of 16, he enlisted as a volunteer in the army, Eric bonds for them, and then converted the britain as a private soldier. His company was stationed at Fort Gansevoort, on the Hudson, less Daniel was never distinguished as a fighter. When peace was declared. Daniel returned on the tor Carmel, and with the little money he had saved purchased a few hoad of cattle, which he drove to New York and sold at a good profit. He continued to deal as a cattle speculator, gradually extending his business, and always meeting with success. His purchases were made to the read of cattle, which he adwaters of the Croton, and his customers mething at stated times at a once celebrated cattle yard, on a part of which the Bowery Theatre now stands. Among those who dealt with him was Henry Astor, a brother of John Jacob Astor, but everywhere better known as "Butcher Astor," From him Drew borrowed a few thousand dollars in 1820, and entered more extensively into the cattle trade. He became the largest dealer in the northern country, and leased the old Buil's Head Tavern, at the northwest corner of Third avenual and Twenty-fourth street, where he reigned for some years as King of the Drovers, and won a reputation as a landlord second to that of no publican in the land. His career was one of uninterrupted prosperity; and when, in 1835, Isaac Newton, the Hudson River steamboat pioneer, cast about for a partner, Drew came forward, and the wo catablished a line of steamers between New York and Albany, in opposition to a line run by Cornelius, then plain Captain Vanderbilt, Vanderbilt was charging \$\$1 fare for he well-bell's me boats were added to Newton's line in rapid along head of the continued of the road that he two lines should be consolidated.

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a long-headed opponent to deal with: so he proposed that the two lines should be consolidated. His proposition was accepted, and out of the compromise grew the well-known "People's Line," of which Isaac Newton was the first President and Daniel Drew the Treasurer. On the death of Newton Drew became President. and Capt. Alanson St. John, who committed suicide in April, 1875, on board the steamer that bore his name, was made Treasurer. a position which he held until 1862.

HE BUYS A BAILBOAD.

After along career of success as a steamboat manager. Drew, in connection with Cornelius Vanderbilt, bought the Stonington and Boston Railroad in 1850. Six years later be became interested in the Eric road, then in great pecuniary difficulty, and advanced several millions to help the company out of their troubles. In the following year he and Vanderbilt set possession of the Harlem Railroad, but in 1864 the Commodore, suspecting treachery on the part of his colleague, cornered him, and secured sole control.

Mr. Drew had been for a long time prominent a Wall street, and at the time of the arrival of

Mr. Drew had been for a long time prominent in Wall street, and at the time of the arrival of James Fisk was known as the leader of the bear interests. He was much taken with the plack of the young adventurer, and employed him to negotiate the sale of his Bristol line of steamers. Fisk entered into a combination with Jay Gouli and others, purchased two of the nine steamers for £1,350,900, and afterward bought the remaining seven for £1,000,000.

Uncle Daniel was then the Treasurer of the Eric Railway Company, a heavy stockholder in that and other vast enterprises, and in some respects one of the most powerful and influential financiers in the country. Desiring to extend his area, and having learned to appreciate Fisk's abilities, he established the firm of Fisk & Beiden which, favored by the advice and substantial backing of the shrewd speculator, made its mark in the money world. With Fisk as an instrument, in 1966 Mr. Drew made the great bear movement that brought to grief scores of the lending operators in stocks. In the early part of that year be had provided himself with 5s 000 shares of new Eric stock. It had been given him as collateral security for the money forms beginning to the first of the directors.

other directors should at once fill the vacancy by electing Uncle Daniel. The election was held, Jay Goniel, James Fisk, and Mr. Underwood, the nominess of the Edirlike party, were chosen as directors. The latter held office for five minutes and resigned, whereupon Daniel Drew was elected to the vacant position. The news of the identity of Drew reached the street, and Eric street went up, but within the next four, when the subden change in the Eric derectory was made known, the stock went down three per cent.

ANOTHER SUMPRISE.

Immediately afterward Drew and his allies made perparations to astonish the street once more, this time by builling the stock under the direction of the great Bear himself. Eric was bought in large quantities by the few in the second, and it kept going up and down in such a war as to bewider the conspirators. At last it made a plume and seemed to be reaching bettom. The King men were alarmed. Their long contracts were nearly matured, and rany of them were threatened with ruin. But Unele Daniel was in nowise disconcreted. When they needed money to put up he advanced it, and, although the stock continued to fall, he showed as signs of fear, but kept on buying for himself, and furnishing money for others to buy with, until the operators in the secret began to believe that the oil man's reason was tottering. But it was soon discovered that he was only playing one of his many little games. He had bought heavily when the price was low; and when it rese he had not only advanced money with which to purchase, but had also, through his brokers furnished the stock. He fleeded the market, and when the buyers had as much Eric as they could carry, and the price went down, he bought again. Among those most badly sold by this trick was Commodors Vanderbilt, who determined to get even by sending Eric up again. He began work in combination with Jay Gould, who had just divided the profits of the trick with Unele Daniel; and the stock rose rapidly. Daniel Drew seemed to be afterly bewildered; but with a most wonlerful conflictnee in his own ability, he went short on Eric. It seems bewage evident that his bewilderment was only a disguise. He was new holding 58,000 shares of Eric stock, together with \$3,000,000 of its bends, turned them in, issued Eric bonds for them, and then converted the bonds into Eric stock.

THE ERIE WAR BEGUN.

Suit was brought against Drew in February.

THE ERIE WAR BEGUN.

FISE COMES TO THE FRONT.

eless of the day, Une's Pamel gave up the neutronic control of the low of March, Drew having been again suspended from the Ere Board in the mean it may be controlled to but the market. Every share was greedly taken, but the market. Every share was greedly taken, but the market. Every share was greedly taken, but the first between the market. Every share was greedly taken, but the first between the market. Every share was greedly taken, but the continued to buy, and at the close of the day is losses had reacted \$10,000,000.

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years little has been known concerning his movements, and "the street" was visited by him only at long intervals. He has been living during the larger part of this period in Carmel.

His larger property in Putnam County was placed under the Sheriff's hammer, and the once splendid fortune of from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 is weattered to the four winds. The last king of Wall street, like all his predecessors, died power than when he began his career.

The only surviving members of Daniel Drew's family are his son William and a daughter, the wife of the Bey. Mr. Clanp of Carmel.

For many years Mr. Drew has been in the habit of presenting himself to the pension agent here and drawing a pension of \$8 a month for service as a solider in 1812. If was no uncommon thing to see him and the veteran Thurlow Weed at the agent's desk at one and the same time.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Lane Talks Further About the \$500

Check-Mr. Levien's Explanation. The Park Commissioners met on Wednes day. Commissioner Lane asked the permission of his colleagues to change his vote on the resolution calling on the Mayor to inquire into the scandals affecting the department. The

permission was granted.

After the adjournment of the Board Mr. Lane said that he had been in Syracuse during the Democratic Convention, and had met there Mr. John McEncrowe, Jr., one of the contractors for the Riverside Drive, and Mr. Douglass A. Levien of the New York Herald, who, it is alleged, paid Mr. Lane \$500 for Mr. McEncrowe to have him cease his opposition to the pay-ment of the contractors' bills by the city. Mr. Lane said that he did not speak to Mr. McEncrowe in Syracuse but that he had been authorized by Mr. Levien to say that he, Mr. Lane, had not either directly or indirectly been paid five hundred dollars or any sum

had not either directly or indirectly been paid five hundred dollars or any sum of money for his influence as a Park Commissioner. Mr. Levien further authorized him to say, he claimed, that he had not heid any inducement or promise out to Mr. Lane. He also told Mr. Lane, according to the inter, that the \$500 was paid to him by Mr. McEnerowe for his services in procuring a loan for him. Mr. Lane was asked the meaning of the tenth section of the agenda or memoranda supposed to have been found on his desk by one of his associates, and on which great stress is laid. The section is as follows:

Remove H. F. Lebman, drorkerper at Arsenal. He threatens to have Commissioner Lane indicted, and has called at the District Autoriery's office about the matter.

Mr. Lane said that Mr. Leibman had been a Sergeant of the Park Police at \$3.40 a day. Charges were made against him, and he was removed on Mr. Lane's recommendation. Afterward he went around maligning Mr. Lane, as the latter charges, and threatening to have him indicted. It was represented that he was starving, and the Comptroller had him appointed doorkeeper at the Arsenal at \$1.40 a day. He again began to vilify Mr. Lane, who proposed to retaliate by recommending his removal.

Mr. Levien said last evening that he had not authorized Mr. Lane to make any statement for him. This I will say, he added, that Mr. Lane, whatever his desires may have been did not receive one cent from Mr. McEnerowe through me. Mr. McEnerowe payment of \$500 to me grew out of a business transaction between us."

Mr. McEnerowe was found at a house in West

between us."

Mr. McEncrowe was found at a house in West

Mr. McEncrowe was found at a nouse in the Eighty-fourth street, getting ready to go to his home in Schenectady. He said that he was not just yet prepared to tell the story of the \$500. He said that he had been approached and asked to give \$30,000 to get his bills through. The money was wanted for Mr. Lane and Mr. Martin. Martin.
Mr. McEncrowe added that Mr. Lane had re-

cently written conciliatory letters to him.
Commissioner Wenman has sent to the Mayor
a long letter specifying the acts charged against
Mr. Lane. His counsel say that the statement
will not be furnished to the press for several
days. Charges of bribery and corruption are
being prepared against Mr. Lane.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Opinions as to How They Are to be Ap-

pointed by the Police Commissioners. On the 29th of August the Police Commissioners asked Corporation Counsel Whitney for his opinion as to their powers and duties in the selection and appointment of inspectors of

After further quotations he says:

After further quotations he says:

The power of selection or appointment is recognized as abother and different thing from the right to name conterred upon the Republican Commissioners. The lampange is, "and those appointed to represent "the animority party" to be named solely" by the Commissioners of the minority. The two things are kept distinct throughout the act. The act of selection must evidently be by the Republican content of the proceedings can be taken. The floard must select the Republican fisspectors from among those "manica" by the Republican commissioners. For one to enter somewhat into the purpose and intent of the law in answering your question whether the Board smould not selection appoint the Republican commissioners. It is many an animal can commissioners. We aniswer is that prior to the fact distribute the Board smould not selection appoint the Republican smould not selection appoint the Republican smould be supperfers of the Republican State these dand they should be, after this produces a state that cand they should be, after this residuance and comparison of views, selected from among such as are named by the Republican Commissioners for the selection and appointment of the Roard, and two of whom should be supporters of the Republican Commissioners for the selection and appointment of the Roard, and two of whom should be supporters for the selection and appointment of the Roard, and two of whom should be supporters for the selection and appointment of the Roard, and two of whom should be supporters for the selection and appointment of the Roard, and two of whom should be supporters for the selection and appointment of the Roard, and two of whom should be supporters for the selection of t

PUGILISTS' FALL OPENING.

PUNCHING EACH OTHERS' HEADS FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. COBURN.

The Umpire's Pencil Kept Busy Recording
Hard Hits-A Patent Glove that Should
be in Demand in Political Conventions. Pugilism had its grand fall opening yesterday, At precisely 4 P.M., Mr. John Riley stood on the stage, and punched the head of Mr. John Saunders, Mr. Saunders punched Mr. Riley's head in return, and the crowded theatre rung with applause. It was announced that the punching was for the benefit of Mr. Michael Coburn. Messrs, Saunders and Riley are hu-man trip-hammers. They were gloves as large as pumpkins, and slogged each other so heartily that persons on the street might have fancied that some one inside was beating carpets. The

the benefit of Mr. Coburn, who shook hands with them as they left the stage,
Messrs. Frank King, Young Murphy, James Kelly, and James McGrath then punched each other's head for Mr. Coburn's benefit, a lightweight championship, and a silver goblet. The first set-to was between Messrs. King and Murphy. Mr. Saunders neted as umpire for Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Riley officiated for Mr. King. Mr. Mallahan of New Jersey was chosen referee. Both gentlemen had a boyish appear-

two gentlemen retired with heads swelled for

King. Mr. Mallahan of New Jersey was chosen referee. Both gentlemen had a boyish appearance. The one who made the greatest number of straight hits in three rounds was to be declared the victor. The rounds may be described as follows:

Both gentlemen shook hands, and began to prance around each other like bantim coesters. Mr. King punched Mr. King's head, I was give and take for sixty seconds, the blows raining thick and last. Then the referre cried, "Walk around," and the gentlemen waised to their respective corners, and were tamed and watered. The Xr. Marph, and the relationship waised to their respective corners, and were tamed and watered. The Xr. Marph, and Mr. King's head, and Mr. King's head, and Mr. King shead, and Mr. King shead.

Second Round.—Mr. Nurphy punched. Both gentlemen then dameed a highland fing. Mr. King shead, and Mr. King shead. Another effort at a highland fing, the king shead. Another effort at a highland fing was sessayed a tird time, and the two gentlemen were about to punche each other's heads at the same instant, and there was a roar of applains. The highland fing was sessayed a third time, and the two gentlemen were about to punche each other in the bead, but the referee shouled. "Walk around," They shing their arms over the ropes, and the Banning and watering were respect housed. "Walk around," They shing the arms over the ropes, and the Banning and watering were respect to round of Tie 6 in tayor of Mr. Mirriphy. head. A crand chasse followed. Then Mr. Mirriphy and the head. There was another grain chasses followed. Then Mr. Mirriphy head, and Mr. King's head. A crand chasse followed. Then Mr. Mirriphy head under his arm and numbed Mr. King's head. A trand to be well and the was another grain chasses. Mr. Mirriphy then tucked Mr. King's head, Mr. Warphy head and Mr. King is head. A crand to be seen and control of the few than the referee called time, and the towel and tunber were grain chasses. The total store and the towel and tunber were grain called into play. The refere the re

in. Then Mr. King dedged a pass by Mr. Murphy. The two heads were scan numbed right rowals, and time was called, and Mr. King was declared victor by a score of 14 to 11 and Mr. King was declared victor by a score of 14 to 12 and Mr. King was declared victor by a score of 14 to 12 and Mr. King was declared victor by a score of 14 to 12 and Mr. Coburn's benefit. They appeared in full regimentals, colored drawers and undershirts, and dr. Coburn's shoes. They went at each other like County Wicklow chickens. The blows were put in so quickly and scientifically that the unspires were kept on the jump. Blim from Mr. Kelly. There, a hit," shouled his umpire. A smash from Mr. McGrath. Put that down," said his umpire in return. (Smash.) "Look-a-there!" (Smash, smash, smash.)" "Look-a-there!" (Smash, smash, smash.)" "Got that down?" "Oh, my, how's that?" and similar expressions from the umpires, who eagerly watched the referee's pencil. At times both umpires and referee were springing over the stage to avoid the blows.

The first round resulted in Mr. Kelly's favor, 3 to 2. After the second the score stood: Mr. Kelly, 7; Mr. McGrath, 6. The third round was a savage one. Never were heads punched with more zest. The gentlemen puffed like locomotives, and their arms flew back and forth like piston rods. They locked themselves together et one time but were separated by the referee. When time was called, Mr. Kelly was declared the winner by a secre of 13 to 11. Mr. King resigned his claim, and Mr. Kelly bore away the cut. He chalenged any man not over 122 pounds in weight to spar for the cup and \$50 within a month, the prize to go to the man who crited "enough" on the third round.

Prof. A. Austin of London and Mr. Peter Ms-Coy of Conshohocken were the next contestants. They used a patent glove invented by Mr. Austin. It has no flagges to see on a leather bar sometime glike the handle of a flatiron, placed on the flight. He lowered his head, stamped his foot, and bucked at Mr. McCoy ike a Southdown ram. The Conshohocken gentlem entlemen retired. srs. Michael Coburn and John Saunders

wound up the entertainment with a unique dis-play of scientific skill. Mr. Coburn punched Mr. Saunders's head for his own benefit, after which the fall senson of pugilism was considered fairly open.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A TENEMENT. Five Persons Missing-The Fire Thought to

Boston, Sept. 18 .- At 111 last evening the enement at 128 Gold street, South Boston, was discovered in flames by a policeman. The inmates, before the firemen arrived with their ladders, had either leaped from the windows. gone to the roof in hope of safety, or dropped suffocated in the halls. Five of them are dead, and it is reported that three other bodies have The first story was occupied by an aged

couple, whom no one in the vicinity seems to have known, and a Mr. Gillespie and wife; the second story by a Gorman family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, named Pfeiffer; the third story by Ferdinand Meroth, wife, son, and niece, and George Holdreid, wife, and two children. The old couple, who lived on the first story, made their escape in safety, and they were not heard of during the night. The Gilespie family escaped in safety, with the exception of the wife and mother. Mary, a woman fifty years old, who might have escaped by waking only about six feet. She was the first person found when the first men entered the building, and she was taken out in an apparently dying condition. She is burned externally and internally, and her recovery, it is thought, is hardly possible. Of the Pfeiffers, who occupied the second story, Rose, a young woman of twenty-three, was found at a late hour lying in the entry. Mrs. Pfeiffer and two children jumped from the window and were but slightly hurt, but Mr. Pfeiffer shared the fate of his niece. The inhabitants of the upper story had the least change of escape. Mr. Meroth occupied the tensment that fronted on the street, and as soon as he saw his peril he lifted his son Charles, a boy of fourteen years of age, out of the window, and allowed him to drop to the ground, a distance of forty feet. He then instructed his wife to jumpe to the ground, and was killed. Mrs. Meroth is in the City Hospital with fractures of both legs and one arm, and her face is bruised beyond recognition. Hossie was found dead this morning in an upper room, and Charles was hurt so hadly that he was caught by the flames and burned your general the results of the roof for safety. After leaving her there he returned down stairs, where he was caught by the flames and burned your severely about the arms and head. His intuities will probably result in death.

Mrs. Holdreid's body, charred beyond recognition, was found on the roof. Chas. Holdreid and his wife fled to the roof for safety. After leaving her there he returned down stairs, where he was caught by the flames and burned your severely about the arms and head. His intuities will probably result in death.

Mrs. Holdreid's body, charred beyond recognition, was found on the roof. Chas. Holdreid her so, let in the cause of the fire is that it resulted from they were not heard of during the night. The

E. F. Starin Locked Up.

Edward Simmons, who was stage carpenter assignee of other assignees, to receiver \$3,880 acrears o

MORMON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Evarts's Letter on the Subject to the Diplomatic Officers. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-The following is

the text of the circular letter of instruction of Mr. Evarts to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the various countries from which Mormon emigrants come to this country: Sin. The annual statistics of amigration into the United Sin: The annual statistics of emigration into the United States show that large numbers of emigrants come to our shores every year from the various countries of Europe for the avowed purpose of joining the Mormon community at Sait Lake in the territory of Utah under the anapices and guidance of the emissaries and agents of that community in foreign ports. This representation of the interests of Mormonism abroad, which has been carried on for years, is understood to have developed unusual activity of late, especially in ——, among other countries where it has unfortunately obtained a greater or less foothold. The system of polygamy which is prevaiount in the com-The system of nolygamy which is prevalent in the com-munity of Utah is largely based upon and promoted by these accessions from Europe, drawn mainly from the ignorant classes, who are easily influenced by the double appeal to their passions and their poverty, held out in the flattering picture of a home in the fertile and prosperous region, where Mormonism has established its material seat. Inasmuch as the practice of polygamy is based on a form of unarriage by which abditional wives are "sealed" to the men of that community, these so-called "unarriages" are pronounced by the laws of the United States to be crimes against statutes at the country, and punishable as such. On the lat of July, 1982, the Courses of the United States passed an act expressly designed, as appears from its life. "to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places," &c. That act remains the law of the land as to its confining provisions, which, in the revision of the statutes of the United States made in 1874, read as follows: ignorant classes, who are easily influenced by the doubl

read as follows:

Section 8 A32. Every person having a nusband or wife little, who marries another, whether married or since, it was a proper of the property of the property

with it is at peace, with established terms of amity and recinrocal relations of treaty between them; while, even were there no question involved of open and penal intraction of the laws of the land, every consideration of country should be laws of the land of the laws the laws

PORTELLO'S TRIAL

The Tragedy at Church and Fulton Streets Officially Described.

The trial of Francisco Portello, the Italian, who killed Michael Bolender, a foreman of Siausson & Co.'s confectionery, at 32, 34, and 36 Dev street, on the 24th of July, at Church and Fulton streets, was begun yesterday in the General Sessions. Portello is about 40 years of age. His wife, who sat with her babe by his side in the court room yesterday, is hardly out of her girlhood.

er testimony had been taken, Edward Noetling, foreman of the cream candy department of Slausson & Co.'s confectionery, testified that on the evening of the 24th of July Bolender. William Roberts, one of Bolender's men, and he walked out of the Church street door at six minutes past 6 o'clock, and that as they reached the northwest corner of Courch and Fulton streets. Portello sprang from behind the piliar of the elevated rairoad and grasped at Bolender with his left hand, brandishing along, gleaming knife. He struck at Bolender with the knife. Then he grasped Bolender's collar, swung him around, and plunged the knife into Bolender, othering a few paces down Fulton street, fed to the sidewalk, dead. Portello watched him, with set face and fixed ayes, until he tell. Then he brandished his knife high in the air, and walked up Fulton street toward Broadway, but was arrested after a sangulnary struggle with the police.

"Did you see Bolender," Lawyer Kintzing demanded, "turn as he reached the northwest corner of Church and Falton streets, look over his shoulder and laugh?"

Yes, sir, 'the witness answered.

"Did not the attack from Portello follow immediately?"

Yes sir, almost in the same instant." fled that on the evening of the 24th of

mediately?"
Yes sir; almost in the same instant."
Parther testimony was taken, and then I

"Yes sir; almost in the same instant."

Further testimony was taken, and then Lawyer Kinizing opened for the deience, saying that he proposed to offer a perfect defence—instanty. Fortello had no work. His wife and child were starving. He went to Bolender on the 19th of July, and told him this. Bolender on the 19th of July, and told him this. Bolender sighted him, saying that he must pay a premium for employment. Portello reminded him that an old employee had almost a right to resemployment, under a rule of the establishment. Bolender told Portello that he could employ any man that he liked, and turning away from Partello, hired three men. Portello went to his wretched home maddened. He strode up and down the floor night and day, crying, "Work!" Work!" Then his wife went cut to beg for food, but she was arrested, and sent with her babe to Blackwell's Island. Portello wandered out from his desoidte home with only one thought in his discounted. habe to Blackwell's Island. Portello wan-dered out from his desoiate home with only one thought in his distracted mind—that Bolender was responsible for all his misery, because Bo-lender could have given him work—and, meet-ing Bolender near the factory, and supposing that Bolender smiled in triumph at his wretch-edness, he killed Bolender.

Measures Looking Toward a Re-enforcement

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 18.-A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called by Mayor Lindsey this foreneon to act upon a renewed request of City Marshal Brigham that immediate action be taken for an increase of the police force to preserve the pence, which is almost daily violated by the knotsticks who have come here to fill the places of the mill hands on strike. The Mayor seconded the request of the City Marshal, characterizing the hands on strike. The Mayor seconded the request of the City Marshal, characterizing the condition of things as one that ought to make any resident of Massachusetts indignant.

A motion was made to add 100 men to the police force, but by reason of the absence of three Democratic Addermen the Board could transact no business.

The Commutee on Police met this afternoon, and they will recommend at the next meeting of the Board that the police be increased from 70 to 100 men for the rest of the year.

Beaconsfield's Fine Prophecies for Canada LONDON, Sept. 18.-Lord Beaconsfield de ered a speech at an agricultural banquet in Ayleabur; to-day. Referring to American competition with Grea

soon be occupied by millions

MRS. SPRAGUE.

At Home Again in Edgewood, near Washing ton, with her Children.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is at her home, Edgewood, about three miles from this city, and it is understood will hereafter remain there, not going to Europe, as has been said. Since her departure from Canonchet she has been constantly with personal friends. Her petition for the appointment of a trustee will certainly come up for hearing in Providence on Saturday next, before the Chief Justice.

It will be remembered that Edgewood was the estate left to Mrs. Sprague by her father, the late Chief Justice Chase, and she has made the place her home for the past two years. She has her three little daughters with her.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING.

sporadte Cases near Memphis-A Singular Dispute of Doctors and Churchmen.

Мемриів, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The epidemic s showing signs of abatement. The Board of Health reports new cases in the city, six whites and four blacks, with one case (a colored child) outside the city. Among the new cases is John Burns, acting superintendent of the Louisville Railroad at this point. Five deaths were reported to-day among the whites: Eddie Stin-nette, 14 years old; George Doubleday, 20 years old; Ben Crone, 14 years old; John Devoto, 25 years old; and C. S. Hamner, 19 years old-

Yellow fever has appeared in Concordia, Miss., carried there from here by the family of Capt. Mark Cheek. The town is 150 miles below here. It contains about 200 people. They are panic-stricken and are quarantined.

Another chase of yellow lever has broken out at Bailey Station, twenty miles out on the Charleston Railroad. Miss Louisa Bedford, aged 18 years, daughter of Hugh L. Bedford, is the victim. Two weeks ago Julien Bedford, is the victim. Two weeks ago Julien Bedford and his son died near Bailey's Station of yellow fever. H. L. Bedford and family reside half a mile away, and during the sickness at Julien Bedford's they did not visit the house of the latter, but kept isolated.

At White Haven, eight miles south, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at the railroad employees' camp. Jas. MeBride, a railroad clerk, is very sick with the fever, but the chances are that he will recover.

Disinfection and fumigation continue to be carried on vigorously in the infected houses, under the direction of Dr. Ross of the National Board of Health. Whether the experiment in our infected city will have any good effect remains to be seen. Last year it was a failure, because, as now, it was begun too late.

The Howard Ivisitors report four new cases to night among the whites. Lizzie Prestidge, 20 years old, Jessamine street (this is the fifth member of Col. J. R. Prestidge's family was halford, coal merchant, Union street; U. J. White, telegraph operator, Court street.

It was rumored yesterday that the fover had broken out in Hopefleid, Ark, across the Mississippi River, but the report was contradicted to-day by telegraph. No communication in any other way with this shore is permitted by the Arkansas health authorities.

Order Eight of the State Board of Health, in-Miss., carried there from here by the family of Capt. Mark Check. The town is 150 miles be-

other way with this shore is permitted by the Arkansas health authorities.
Order Eight of the State Board of Health, interdicting assembling in churches or other places, is meeting with the opposition of religious people, who believe in religious worship as a means of absting the fever, and claim the right of free religious worship under the provisions of the United States and the State constitutions. The health suthorities do not claim that the order is legal or constitutional, but they claim that it is necessary to prevent the spread of infection. How the issue between the doctors and those who religiously believe in prayer as a fever preventive will end no one can tell.

PREPARING FOR THE ASTLEY WALK. The Exact Terms of the Compromise-Betting on the Contestants Begun.

One hundred and thirty men were preparing Madison Square Garden yesterday for the Astley belt contest. It is decided that electric lights will illuminate the Garden during the contest, but their glare will be softened by thick ground glass shades. The terms of the compromise between James Kelly and Albert Smith and the Kuntz Brothers, whereby Mr. Vanderbin's interference was prevented are here published for the first time. The Kuntz Brothers paid Kelly and Smith eight theusand dollars—bur thousand in Government bonds and the other molety in two cheeks, each for two thousand dollars. As the Kuntz Brothers were timid about the venture, Mr. Hess, the manager, advanced the money. On the second day of the walk the first check is to be cashed. On the fourth day the other check and the bonds are to be redeemed. In return, Kelly & Smith promise that whoever rents the bar during the month of October shall buy and sell Kuntz's leer, provided if the good and sold at market rates. The bar privilege is to be sold by Mr. O'Leary, who has asked for scaled proposals. The terms of this compromise were drawn up by Mr. Van Arsdale, at Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's dictation. the Kuntz Brothers, whereby Mr. Vanderbiit's

The terms of this compromise were drawn up by Mr. Van Arsdale, at Mr. Chauncey M. Depews dictation.

There was a meeting of the managers of the contest in the Garden yesterday. The committees for the various duties of the management were appointed. Weston was in town, but neither be nor any of the pedestrians attended the meeting. It was deeded that the Kantz Brothers have the right to profit by the privileges of the Garden not mentioned in the terms of the lease.

Betting on the contestants has begun in earnest. The posted valuation of the men's abilities is as follows: Olds of two to one against Weston, whose best record is 550 miles; two to one against Hazael, 492; seven to one against given the distribution of the men's abilities is as follows: One against Merritt, 475%; twenty to one against Dutcher, 413; twenty to one against Panchot. 480%; Eight to one against Hazt, 362; twelve to one against Taylor, no record; theen to one against Ennis, 475; twenty five to one against Jackson, no record; fifteen to one against Ennis, 475; twenty five to one against Fancy, no record. Applications for baxes were numerous at the Garden yesterday, but the managers decided to rent none.

The entries for the O'Leary contest are to be published to-day. There are eighty-nine of them. From them 25 are to be scheeted by a competent man. Rowell, Hazuel, Hart, Krohne, Parchot, Merritt, Guyon, and Dutcher of the Astley wask are entered for this latter contest.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

The Labor Troubles Intensified in Many Parts of the Country.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- The labor troubles are increasing. The Bedford New Mills in Lough have been closed, and 700 operatives are idle. The Preston Spinning and Manufacturing Company, running 45,000 spindles and 750 looms. have begun running on short time. There is no indication of a settlement of the strike. In Mossley, the number of strikers is increas-

an accessey the number of strikers is increasing daily, and at the close of this week it is expected that, with two exceptions, every mill in the district will be closed.

The operative symmers of Hyde will meet shortly to discuss the question of a reduction of the wages of operatives, and to decide whether there shall be a stoppage of the mills throughout the whole district.

Almost a name tags have available for out the whole district.

Aimost a paints has been created in Glossop by the announcement that Summer's Mills, employing 10000 hands will shortly be closed. The Wood Brothers' Mills, employing an equal

Noving flows hands, will shortly be closed. The Word Brothers Mills, emologing an equal number of bands, are about to start running on short time. As Glossop is entirely dependent upon the coston trade, all classos of the community express the gravest concern regarding the condition of affairs. It is not believed that the operatives of Oldham will resist a reduction of their wages.

The feeling of the striking cotton operatives in Ashton has been evineed by a crowd hosting some of the strikers who attempted to return to work. At one mill the police prevented a nore-serious disturbance.

The strike of the nationalers has collapsed, the operatives of the other districts having refused to join the strikers of Bromagrave.

The Staffordshire potters yesterday unanimously resolved to resist the proposed reduction of wages to the niter special.

It is estimated that 3,000 persons are now penniless in Middlesborough.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- A despatch by the way of

St. Vincent fully confirms the accounts of the capture of king Getywaya. At the time of his capture he was often by properties, and his followers were how weak to resist. They were taken to Union. On the way six escaped, and fire who tried to escape were shot. The Now is not be taken to streytown, but tolerated Wolseley to be taken to streytown, but tolerated Wolseley to be taken to streytown, but tolerated Wolseley to be repulsed from South Africa that aid the injuried and Zuin chiefs have now submitted to the Bejiele Authorities.

At a meeting list evening of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Second Assembly Dis-trict, a resolution was offered to the effect that every number he registed to pledge, in writing, his support to member the registed to pledge, in writing, his support to prome the registed to pledge, in writing his support to the property of the Committee of the Property of the Committee, his angle of the Committee.

PRICE TWO CENTS. PLANNING FOR THE CANVASS

NOTHING YET DONE IN REGARD TO THE TROUBLE IN NEW YORK.

Money Required for the Work in Ohio-Some

Predictions-Meetings to be Held Every Night-Action of the National Committee. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- The Executive Campaign Committee of the Democratic Congressional and National Committees met in this city to-day. There were present ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman; Senators Davis of West Virginia and Ransom of North Carolina, Isaac R. Eaton of Kansas, John G. Thompson of Ohio, Eppa Hunton of Virginia, and Congressman Ross of New Jersey. The meeting had no reference to the Democratic split in New York. It was called at the request of J. F. McKinney, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio. Mr. McKinney first wanted the National Democratic Committee to assemble in the interest of Ewing in Ohio. Finding that it would be impossible to get the members of this committee together, he contented himself with securing a meeting of the Executive Campaign Committee. Mr. McKin-

tented himself with securing a meeting of the Executive Campaign Committee. Mr. McKinney believes that Ewing can be elected; but he realizes the fact that it is necessary to bring into action the sinews of war to accomplish that purpose. He made a long statement to the Committee to-day, giving the members his view of the status of the campaign in Ohio. Money, he said, must be had to defray the expenses of the campaign. Several Democrates who had piedged themselves to give the Ohio Democrate pecuniary assistance had failed to pay the sums they had subscribed. The Democrate programme is to invite the voters of Ohio to listen to Democratic speaches from now till October 14. When the election will be held. It is expected that by the 25th of this month 300 Democratic speakers will be in the field in Ohio. Every town in the State is to be visited, Mass meetings are to be held. Prominent Greenbackers are to take the stump for Ewing. Money must be raised to my the expenses. This much, and more, did Mr. McKinney tell the Committee.

John G. Thompson, the great Democratic organizer of Ohio, told the Committee what assistance must be given the party in Ohio to enable it to make athorough canvass. Speeches were made by other members of the Committee. Senator Barnum gave his advice, and it was listened to with attention. The members of the Committee refuse to make nublic the proceedings of their meeting or the conclusions reached. It is known, however, that the Ohio Democrate will be given the assistance the Congressional and National Committees can reader. John G. Thompson said after the meeting of the development of the Committee when the Democrate map the divided between the Democrate and Republicans. The Democrate in Ohio, and speakers are traveiling from county to county, holding meetings every night, Mr. Thompson said that the contest between the Democrate and Republicans.

WATCHMAN NAGLE'S DEATH.

WATCHMAN NAGLE'S DEATH.

Found Wounded in a Cellar-Suspicions of

Fonl Play-A Hod Carrier Locked Up. David Nazle was a private watchman em-ployed by Elias T Hatch, who is building several house at Fourth avenue and Sixty fourth street. Nazle, his wire, and six children lived in one of the shandes next wite, and six children lived in one of the shanties nest the new buildings. Another shanty is occupied by or Corkran and his wife, and Robert Perkins and his wife. Ferkins had until four weeks ago been employed as a laborer hy Mr. Harch, and had had a difficulty with New French, the world had had a difficulty with New French, the world had had been to have the said that he would near New French, and he quarrelled with the watchman frequently.

Berry on The sday even in Nagle took his cub and, telling his wife that he would call later for his overcoat, went out to watch the bundings for the healt. He did not return to get his overcoat, and his wife went at about B oveless to less for him, but he was not seen. At midnight she went out another had been the accordance of the original Nagle unconscious in the ceilar of the extreme west building. The first story of the oniding had been the need, but an aperture land been the need, but an aperture had been the need, but an aperture had been the need, but an aperture and been the tire the cellar starts. It was supposed at first that Nagle's cost formed with shood from two seeinger on Sayle's head. His eith was found in the addining building.

Nagle was sent to the Nount Sinai Hospital, and Capt.

THE DEFENCE OF RUCHOLZ

Admitting that he was a Thief, but Denying that he Committed Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 18 .- The defence in the Bucholz case closed this morning. Mr Norman Taylor, Jr. mode the opening argument for the State, saying that Bucholz sought service with Schulle with the object or murdering him tor his money. Mr. Bollman, for the prissiner, said that the whole plan of the State had been mousual and extraordinary. The prisoner had been approached by the state and advised not to trust in his own coursel. It was not done by the State's Attoricy himself, but by his representative, the Detective Stark, who called the prisoner's conflictness, and betraye I. I. Was it recht and together the State to make this use of a decreasing the state of the State to make this use of a decreasing the state of the State to make this use of a decreasing the state of the State to make this use of a decreasing that the prisoner's conflictness. They must not cause that the bright round had been dropped by Rachotz, they must not guess that the watch (out of his bright took and the prisoner whole and deep the holding and that the bright the prisoner would not deep their. Then Mr. Hollmann read the law about creumstantial evidence, and said that the locks in the case showed their not nursely. The detence would not deep their. For that their the prisoner would undoubtedly be purished, and junction esserted. The service would indoubt by it would be severely. The service would indoubted the thing that the service would indoubted the twenty greats imprisonment. The service that the 22-000 was left on Schullar decreasing the way and the was and to starl the way perkettences in the was noted. of murdering him for his money. Mr. Bollman, for the

MORE BLOODSHED IN AFGRANISTAN.

The Heratee Troops Revolt and Murder the Civil and Military Authorities.

LONDON, Sept. 19. - The Times despatch from Cabbahar says. Gen. Hurhes's brigate his been orders to Khelata-Shileal. The remnents at Herat multimed of the bits instant, and murdered their commander. The seasons An Kileyt respatch says, "Intelligence has been received here of a terrible unibreak at Herat, The proops have revolted and mardered the civil and SIMLA, Nort, 18. - Notwithstanding the he resignates the state. Showether in accordance in the distributions from the Viceros, despatched a vision of those with boary artible vision Candida; in a direction of diagna to maintain order in that part of presenting. The holes of the three native officers of the nides which were errobered by troudled to have been under the herita. Residency in Cabal, have been under the herita.

traities, which were erroles and constituted he have been burned near the Burley Rechlemey in Cabult have occured and burled. Easters, Sout 18. "The correspondent of the Manchester General on London successful trainforms, Sourchay of State for Bulley have good to Bulley and though it is said that he was to be the Bulley and though it is said that he can make be observed at south a critical time because he has an error and the general while the course of the Ministry has decided upon Nobelly will be written as the Nobelly will be considered in the Science of the Science of the Said State of the Common of Parliament.

The Science Bulley are represented as a state the Molimunds have stopped all me southers from Cabult.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The city has worn throughout the day donir of experiment in view of the amarted arrival of the title of Tobio. The streets are scatted arrival of the City of Think The streets are involged, and the little as a suff. A partial slegation of his little as a suff. A partial slegation of his little as a suff. A partial slegation of the little as a suff. The way and the little as a suff. The way and the little as a suff. The way and the little as a suff. A partial sleep as a partial sleep as

Arrested on a Charge of Potsoning.

Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 18.-Yesterday W. H.

Clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rains in northern pattons, southerly, veering to colder questiones winas, followed by rising baroms are